## The Abbeville Press and Banner.

BY HUGH WILSON.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1896.

of the mint.]

ESTABLISHED 1844

#### CARLISLE'S CIRCULAR.

A Pamphlet Issued For the Public Benefit.

GOLD, SILVER AND PAPER.

Information That Everybody Wants to Know.

The Relative Production of Gold and Siltries-Amount of Money In Circulation.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle recently gave the following order to A. T. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currency of the treasury:

In view of the great number of requests for information respecting United States bonds, the currency, coinage, production of the precious metals and kindred subjects and the im-practicability of responding to each request separately, you are hereby directed to cause a circular of information to be prepared, which shall cover the questions most frequently asked. The text of the circular should state, as briefly and clearly as possible without comment, the historical facts. \* \* \* Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

In consonance with this order a pamphlet was prepared, and the first edition was quickly exhausted. Its most valuable parts are given herewith:

There are ten different kinds of money in circulation in the United States-name-

tween gold and silver under the act of 1792 was 15 to 1, but by the act of 1837 it in gold. was changed to 15.988 to 1 (commonly called 16 to 1). This is the present ratio.

Of the \$430,790,041 standard silver dollars coined since February, 1878, there was held in the treasury June 30, 1896, \$378,614,043, and the amount outside the treasury was \$52,175,998. Silver certificates to the amount of \$342,619,504 have been issued against that amount of the standard silver dollars held in the treasury. The commercial value of an ounce of fine silver June 30, 1896, was \$0.6924, and the commercial value of the silver in the silver dollar on that date was 55 cents.

Paper Money.

The first paper money ever issued by the government of the United States was authorized by the acts of July 17 and Aug. £ 2361. The notes issued were called "demand notes" because they were payable on demand at certain designated subtreasuries. They were receivable for a public dues, and the secretary was authorized to FACTS FROM AN OFFICIAL SOURCE. reissue them when received; but the time within which such reissues might be made was limited to Dec. 31, 1862.

The amount authorized by these acts was \$50,000,000. An additional issue of ver In the Whole World For a Century. \$10,000,000 was authorized by the act of Different Kinds of Money Issued by the Feb. 12, 1862, and there were reissues United States-Standards In Other Coun- amounting to \$30,000. The demand notes were paid in gold when presented for redemption, and they were received for all public dues, and these two qualities pre-

vented their depreciation. All other United States notes were depreciated in value from 1862 until the resumption of specie payments. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, provided for the substitu-tion of United States notes in place of the demand notes, and they were therefore canceled when received. By July 1, 1863, all except \$3,770,000 had been retired, and nearly \$3,000,000 of this small remainder was canceled during the next fiscal year. These notes were not legal tender when first issued, but they were afterward made so by the act of March 17, 1862.

United States Notes.

The principal issue of United States paper money was officially called United States notes. These were the well known

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Ratio be-

Population. 71,390,000

38,900,000

38,300,000 51,200,000

6.300,000

30,700,000

17,500,000

43,500,000 4,700,000 2,000,000

4.800,000

126,000,000

4,700,000

5,600,000

296,000,000 360,000,000

1,800,000

6.800,000

tween gold and full legal

tender silver.

Monetary

system.

United States (a)......Gold and silver....1 to 15.98

| Gold |

......Gold.....

South American states...... Silver (e).......1 to 151/6

Japan...... Gold and silver....1 to 16.18

United Kingdom......Gold......Gold....

Portugal Gold. Austria-Hungary Gold. Austria-Hungary Gold Gold and silver 1 to 15%

Norway.....Gold .....

Denmark......Gold..... Russia. Silver 1 to 15½

Turkey Gold and silver 1 to 15%

Australia.....Gold.....

Egypt. Gold Mexico. Silver.

certificates nor silver dollars are redeemed

Treasury Notes, Act of July 14, 1890. These notes were authorized by the act of July 14, 1890, commonly called the "Sherman act." The secretary of the treasury was directed to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of fine silver at the market price, and to pay for the same with treasury notes redeemable on demand in coin and legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. It was provided in the act that when the notes should be redeemed or received for dues they might be reissued, but that no greater or less amount of such notes should be "outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes."

The authority for the purchase of silver bullion under this act has repealed by the act of Nov. 1, 1893, up to which date the government had purchased 168,674,682.53 fine ounces at a cost of \$155,931,002, for which treasury notes were issued. The amount of silver bullion purchased under said act and now held in the treasury is 131,838,199.46 fine ounces, which cost \$118,903,909.23.

Redemption.

Gold coins and standard silver dollars being standard coins of the United States

are not "redeemable." Subsidiary coins and minor coins may be presented in sums or multiples of \$20 to the treasurer of the United States or to

an assistant treasurer for redemption or exchange into lawful money. United States notes are redeemable in 'coin," in sums not less than \$50, by the assistant treasurers in New York and San

"coin," in sums not less than \$50, by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of

National bank notes are redeemable in lawful money of the United States by the treasurer, but not by the assistant treasurers. They are also redeemable at the bank of issue. In order to provide for the redemption of its notes when presented, every national bank is required by law to "greenbacks" or "legal tenders." The ery national bank is required by law to act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the issue keep on deposit with the treasurer a sum ly, gold coin, standard silver dollars, sub- of \$150,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 was equal to 5 per cent of its circulation.

currency.

\$383,300,000

c113,400,000

c32,100,000

c191,800,000

c83,700,000

c55,100,000 c204,300,000 c28,600,000

c3,800,000 c2,100,000

c5,400,000 c539,000,000

b2,000,000

ъ37,0:0,000

b29,000,000

on furnished through United States repre-

Stock of

\$625,600,000 115,000,000

487,900,000

54,900,000

41,400,000 15,000,000

166,000,000

24,800,000 120,000,000

56,200,000

4,800,000

5,400,000 48,000,000

40,000,000

15,000,000

55,000,000

30,000,000

84,300,000

750,000,000

1,500,000 \$4,068,800,000 \$4,070,500,000 \$2,436,500,000

Stock of

gold. \$600,100,000

ъ580,000,000

b850,000,000 b625,000,000

b55,000,000

b40,000,000 ьз8,000,000 b140,000,000

c29,200,000

c8,000,000

c14,500,000

b480,000,000

ь120,000,000

c80,000,000

Ъ18,000,000

b50,000,000

Per capita of

1 95

2 93

3 21 2 08

1 04

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. WORLD SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

[From 1493 to 1885 is from a table of averages for certain periods compiled by Dr. Adolph Soctbeer. For the years 1886 to 1895 the production is the annual estimate of the bureau of the mint.]

-- Value---- Percentage.

1	Gold.	Silver. C	old.S	lver.
	1493-1520\$107,931,000	\$54,700,000	66.4	33.6
ı	1521-1544 114,205,000	89,986,000	55.9	44.1
1	1545-1500 90,492,000	207,240,000	30.4	69.6
,	1561-1580 90,917,000	248,990,000	26.7	73.3
	1581-1600 98,005,000	345,254,000	22	78
	1601-1620 113,248,000	351,579,000	24.4	75.6
,	1621-1640 110,324,000	327,221,000	25,2	74.8
7	1641-1660 116,571,000	304,525,000	27.7	72.3
3	1661-1680 123,084,000	280,166,000	80.5	69.5
į.	1681-1700 143,088,000	284,240,000	23.5	66.5
3	1761-1720 170,403,000	295,629,000	36.6	63.4
t	1721-1740 253,611,000	358,480,000	41.4	58.6
	1741-1760 327,116,000	443,232,000	42.5	57.5
,	1761-1780 275,211,000	542,658,000	33.7	66.3
•	1781-1800 236,464,000	730,810,000	24.4	75.6
	1801-1810 118,152,000	371,674,000	24.1	75.9
	1811-1820 76,063,000	224,786,000	25.3	74.7
	1821-1830 94,479,000	191,444,000	33	67
3	1831-1840 134,841,000	247,930,000	35.2	64.8
3	1841-1850 363,928,000	324,400,000	52.9	47.1
	1851-1855 662,566,000	184,169,000	78.3	21.7
,	1856-1860 670,415,000	188,092,000	78.1	21.9
•	1861-1865 614,944,000	228,861,000	72.9	27.1
,	1866-1870 648,071,000	278,313,000	70	30
	1871-1875 577,883,000	409,322,000	18.5	41.5
u	1876-1880 572,931,000	509,256,000	53	47
	1881-1885 495,582,000	594,773,000	45.5	54.5
	1886 106,163,900	120,620,800	46.8	53.2
	1887 105,774,900	124,281,000	45.9	54.1
3	1888 110,196,900	140,708,400	43.9	56.1
3	1889 123,489,200	155,427,700	44.3	55.7
	1890 118,848,700	163,032,000	42.1	57.9
,	1891 130,650,000	177,852,800	42.4	57.6
)	1892 146,815,100	198,014,400	42.5	57.5
)	1893 157,287,600	214,745,300	42.4	57.6
	1894 180,626,100	216,892,200	45.6	54.4
	1895* 203,000,000	226,000,000	47.3	52.7

Total.....\$8,783,467,400 \$10,357,814,100 \*Estimated

The silver product is given at its commer cial value, reckoned at the average market Treasury notes of 1890 are redeemable in price of silver each year, as well as its coining value in United States dollars. PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1895.

(1)	Silver—			
	Gold	Commercial	Coining	
4	value.	value.	value.	
73	\$36,000,000	\$35,890,000	\$35,750,000	
74	33,500,000	36,869,000	37,300,000	
75	33,400,000	80,549,000	31,700,000	
78	39,900,000	84,690,000	38,800,000	
77	46,900,000	26,970,000	39,800,000	
78	51,200,000	40,270,000	45,200,000	
79		35,430,000	40,800,000	
80		31,720,000	39,200,000	
81	34,700,000	37,850,000	43,000,000	
82	32,500,000	41,120,000	46,800,000	
83	30,000,000	39,660,000	46,200,000	
84	30,800,000	42,070,000	48,800,000	
85	81,800,000	42,500,000	51,600,000	
86		39,230,000	51,000,000	
87	33,000,000	40,410,000	53,350,000	
88	33,175,000	43,020,000	59,195,000	
89	32,800,000	46,750,000	64,646,000	
90	32,845,000	57,225,000	70,465,000	
91	83,175,000	57,630,000	75,417,000	
92	83,000,000	55,563,000	82,101,000	
03	35 955 000	46 800 000	77,578,000	

36,445,000 \$943,083,000 \$1,214,751,000 Tatals...\$830,660,000 BULLION VALUE OF 37114 GRAINS OF PURE SIL-VER AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER EACH YEAR FROM 1887 TO 1895, INCLU-SIVE:

Value.

31,422,000

72,051,000

1837\$1.009	1867\$1.027
1838 1.008	1868 1.025
1839 1.023	1869 1.024
1840 1.023	1870 1.027
1841 1.018	1871 1.025
1842 1.007	1872 1.022
1843 1.003	1873 1.004
1844 1.008	1874
1845 1.004	1875
1846 1.005	1876
1847 1.011	1877
1848 1.008	1878
1849 1.013	1879
1850 1.018	1890
1851 1.034	1881
1852 1.025	1882
1853 1.042	1883
1854 1.042	1884
1855 1,039	1885
1856 1.039	1886
1857 1.046	1887
1858 1.039	1888
1859 1.052	1889
1860 1.045	1890
1861 1.031	1891
1862 1.041	1892
1863 1.040	1803
1864 1.040	1894
1865 1.035	1895
1000	1908 /ely mos ) 598

PREMIUM ON GOLD AND GOLD VALUE OF UNITED STATES LEGAL TENDER NOTES FROM 1862 TO JAN. 1, 1879:

**		
cy value of	value of U. S.	1
gold each cal-	notes each cal-	1
endar year	endar year	
during suspen-	during suspen-	ľ
sion of specie	sion of specie	ľ
payments Jan.	payments Jan.	:
1, 1862, to Jan.	1, 1862, to Jan.	Ľ
1, 1879,	1, 1879.	ľ
902 113.8	88.3	ľ
863,	68.9	1
864203.3	( .2	i
004	63.6	i
865 157.3		1
866140.9	71	1
867 138.2	72.4	8
868	71.6	1
869 133	75.2	
870 114.9	87	ı
871 111.7	89.5	ı
872 112.4	89	
873 113.8	87.9	
574 111.2	89.9	
875	87	'
876	89.8	F
877 104.8	95.4	
878 100.8	99.2	1
040	00,20	1

Hunt and Byron. The bond which kept Byron and Hunt together was broken by Shelley's death. Byron was tired of him, and Hunt had not the tact to leave him alone. We give Byron's version of the estrangement rather 27,560,776 than that of the other, for Leigh Hunt's 27,411,694 answer for himself is a weaker arolangement rather 27,411,694 answer for himself is a weaker apology 27,940,104 and had better have remained unwritten:

"Hunt's letter is probably the exact piece of vulgar coxcombry you might expect from his situation. He is a good man, with some poetical elements in his chaos, but spoiled by the Christchurch hospital 33,025,606 and a Sunday newspaper—to say nothing 35,496,683 of the Surrey jail, which conceited him in-30,202,908 to a martyr. But Leigh Hunt is a good man and a good father-see his odes to all the Masters Hunt; a good husband-see his sonnet to Mrs. Hunt; a good friend-5,688,010 | see his epistles to different people; a great coxcomb, and a very vulgar person in everything about him. But that's not his fault, but of circumstances."

Again, though with no direct allusion to Hunt, he writes:
"The pity of these men is that they nev-

er lived in high life nor in solitude. There is no medium for the knowledge of the busy or the still world. If admitted into high life for a season, it is merely as spectators—they form no part of the mechan-ism thereof. Now, Moore and I, the one by circumstances and the other by birt's, happened to be free of the corporation and to have entered into its pulses and passions, 'quarum partes fulmus.' '—Temple

Never eat a full-meal when bodily exstrength, allowing the body gradually to regain its usual vigor, and in two hours a hearty meal may be eaten without ill results.

WALTER L. MILLER, ESQ., of the Abbeville Bar, was at Ninety Six last Monday, calling on friends and relatives, and possibly mixing business with pleasure.

South Carolina needs a newspaper which will act as scavenger and gatherer-up of filth. The people of South Carolina need a newspaper to which they can safely look for sensational stories and charges against the Reform officers of the State.

When officials receive nothing but praise and adutation the fear naturally arises that they may take the big head.

If there are no sleuth-hounds to scent out rottenness and corruption, the whole body politics may become tainted before we are aware of the impending danger.

When public officers are allowed to go on drawing their salaries and discharging their duties there ought to be somebody around to take the conceit out of them. Some of the newspapers ought to direct

public attention to the possible wrongs and rascalities that might be perpetrated in the dispensary. If this duty be neglected there is no possibility of restoring the barrooms to this State.

Even if there is no evidence of guilt it might be well to be on the safe side, and treat them as the Dutchman treated his son. He said "Coom here Shon, you said bad words and I whip you." The boy protested his innocence vigorously denied uttering such words, when the old man said, "Dot may be drue, son, but you dinks tamn, and I whip you for dot.' If the officers didn't steal anything, it is morally certain they wanted to

pocket something.

Even if our officers be chaste as ice and as pure as snow, they should not be allowed to escape columny. Something ought to be done at once to keep and Winter display of

the Reform officers from dying of the big

The Press and Banner asks everybody to read the "Free Silver" speech by a man who claims to be on a parity with Bryan.

THE CITY OF ABBEVILLE.

The Town Prospers and Grows-The Factory is Nearing Completion-New Stores are Being Opened-All Places Filled With the Prettiest

and Cheapest Goods.

Abbeville is generally counted to be one of the most prosperous cities in the State, and what everybody says must be so, even if the circumstances and faces did not prowe it.

A hundred busy hands for six months have been daily putting brick and wood in the cotton mill house which is the equation the best in the country, and luferior to none. For six months these hundred mechanics, laborers and others have been spending their ready cash at our stores.

For several weeks the contractor, Mr. W. A. Long, has given employment to a small army and Cheapest Goods.

cash at our stores.

For several weeks the contractor, Mr. W. A.
Long, has given employment to a small army
of laborers and mechanics in building
cottages for the lactory people, and they in
like manner have been turning their income
into the increased current of trade.

The Abbeville Cotton Millibas set its wheels
in motion, and a number of good men daily
earn money in the manufacture of the product of that establishment. In close connection with this line of business is the Oil Mill
ginnery and the Enterprise ginnery. Both
institutions have sent their lans, gins, and
wheels flying in the service of a multitude of
customers. The weekly pay roll from the
oil mill and ginnerles all swell the stream of
money which passes from hand to hand on
its thousands of errands in blessing mankind
and in building up the arteries of trade.

New stocks of goods have been opened in
every door that could be had, until now there
is not a vacant nock or corner into which
goods might be taken. Several new stores
have been opened.

well.

Another evidence of the prosperity of this town lies in the fact that out of the city of Charleston comes the new firm of Glenn-Jones, hardware dealers. They are pioneers in this line of business in Abbeville, and come from a city which is noted for the sagacity of his business men, and ability to bring success to their every enterprise is doubted by none. The Glenn-Jones company will fill a long felt want, and the presence of half dezen Jewish merchants fortify us in the belief that Abbeville is entering on a new era of business prosperity, and all the

The Opening of Abbeville's Splendid Turner. High School.

High School.

Mr. J. F. Knight L. I., A. B., of the Peabody Normal College, and University of Nashville, Nashville, Tennessee, Superintendent and Principal for the year '94-'95. Mr. Knight was Principal of the Preparatory Department and Instructor of German and Greek in the State Seminary West of the Suwannee. For the year '95-'96 he was President Protem. of the State Seminary.

Mr. W. B., Gibson L. I., A. B., of the Peabody Normal College and University of Nashville, Nashville Tennesse, Assistant Principal for the schoolyear 1895. Mr. Gibson was Principal of the Jones Chapel District School, Jones Chapel, Ala. Prior to this he had been teaching in the Public School, Mossey, Alabama.

Mr. Colwell, of the Winthrop Normal School, Rock Hill, S. C., teacher of 6th grade. For five years Mr. Colwell has taught in the Graded School, Chester, S. C.

Miss Carrie Sullivan, student for one year at the Peabody Normal College, Nashville, Tenn, teacher of 5th Grade.

Miss Bessle Edwards, of the Due West Female College, Due West, S. C., teacher of 4th Grade.

Miss Florence Templeton, of the Due West

Miss Florence Templeton, of the Due West Female College, Due West, S. C., teacher of

3rd Grade,
Miss Bertie Healan, of Centenary College,
Miss Bertie Healan, of Centenary College, Cleveland, Tenn., teacher of 2nd Grade. For the past three years Miss Healan has been teaching the Primary Grades in Bogart High School, Philadelphia, Tenn.

Miss Winton Parks, of the Winthrop Normal School, Rock Hill, S. C., teacher of 1st

Mrs. Wallace, teacher of music.

Cokesbury, S. C., Sept. 21, 1896. I desire to state that it was not the intention of any one here to state that Gov. Evans had not received a vote at Cokesbury, but that Cokesbury had not given him a vote. We thought everybody in the county knew that most of the voters here voted at Hodges now.

In the last primary held at Cokesbury a few years ago some sixty odd vofes we're cust. It was generally talked about here after the first primary that Gov. Evans had not received a vote from the town, but shortly before the second primary a personal friend of the Governor's (a conservative) acknowledged that he had voted for him. So Gov. Evans got one vote from his native town.

## →THE

## $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{m}$ . $\mathbf{E}$ . $\mathbf{Bell}$ Cash Co.

1896 Fall and



HE WM. E. BELL CASH CO. INVITES YOU TO THEIR FALL

Dress Goods, Notions and Dress Goods Novelties.

These goods will be on exhibition next week, and

Capes, Wraps, etc.,

will be in in time for the WINTER SEASON. So don't buy your

Dress Goods, Notions, Domestics, Wraps, Cloaks and Shoes

until you examine our stock. We have

# every door that could be had, until now there is not a vacant nook or corner into which goods might be taken. Several new stores have been opened. Notable among the new men are a number of Jewish merchants. It is said that no Jew ever knowingly goes to a dead town, but that if he should make a mistuke in going to such a place he very soon shakes the dust from his leet. About fifteen or twenty years are an open to soon shakes the dust from his no Jews in the should make a mistuke in going to such a place he very soon shakes the dust from his leet.

We guarantee this to be the equal to any other baking powder.

Thanking you for past favors, we remain Very Respectfully,

Wm. E. BELL CASH CO.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Interesting Meeting Now in Progress at Abbeville.

ABBEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL,

Bradley—Rev. J. S. Jordan, W. H. Redden, is due.

W. J. Gaines, J. M. Pounds.

Buffalo—T J. Britt, S. H. Tolbert, J. Frank
Singleton, C. J. Britt.

Coronaca—W. B. Compton, S. O. Smith, A.

The

Damascus-J. H. Burnett, P. H. Adams. Donnalds-F. M. Stone, C. H. Dodson, L. F. Agnew, W. B. Acker, A. S. Agnew, D. H. Baldwin.

One of the hardest duties of the

Evil Thoughts.

Christian is to guard against idle and evil thoughts. The hand and the tongue are more directly under our control than the thoughts, and, in ad-The Baptist Association has been in session since yesterday morning, and the interests of the church are receiving all the needed attention. The Baptists in this county are a strong and influential body of christians whose influence for good is felt and appreciated every where. They have made rapid progress of late years in adding numerical strength to their organization, and Abbeville talways glad to welcome the delegates who represent these good people.

The exercises will be continued today and may be prolonged until tomorrow.
The following delegates are in attendance, and are the guests of our people:

Abbeville—Rev. W. E. Johnson, T. S. Ber-Hered and for the opinious of men and fear of punishment tend to restrain our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our thoughts. They can wander at will without fear of detection or punishment tend to restrain our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our strain our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and deeds. But there is no such restraint on our words and the restraint on our words and the restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and tends to retrain our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there is no such restraint on our words and there dition, regard for the opinions of men

Abbeville—Rev. W. E. Johnson, VI. S. Berfoot, W. D. Barksdale, J. S. Graves, G. C. Dupre words and deeds. To allow the thoughts to dwell on vain and sinful senbery.

Beulah-G. W. Collins, T. A. Tolbert, D. J. thoughts to dwell ou vall things, is robbing God of that which

> The whole sum of life is service. Service to others and not to self is narrow space. I wish to speak to the young men who have just opened the

Moore, B. P. Pinson, E. N. DeVore, J. T. Bozeman,
Mt. Moriah—T. J. Griffin, S. P. Brooks, J.
R. Moore, R. P. Pinson, James Miller.
Midway—J. B. Hampton, J. S. Caunon, G.
T. Hodge.

VISITING MINISTERS.

Rev. T. M. Bailey, D. D., Corresponding
Secretary State Mission Board.

Note of the property of the Rev. T. M. Bailey, D. D., Corresponding Secretary State Mission Roard.
Rev. A. J. S. Thomas, D. D., Editor Baptist Courier.
Rev. J. T. Vass, Supt. Coney Maxwell Orphanage.
Rev. R. N. Pratt, Agt. for Furman University and Greenville Female College.

### Shoes in Abundance!

. . . . . AND . . . . . Cheap as Dirt! C. P. HAMMOND & CO.

Have the largest stock of SHOES in Abbeville. And better, we are selling them cheap. All the styles for LADIES for Winter. Reduced rates given buying in lots. Look up your sizes and come and see us. Ladies' Over-gaiters Yours for Bargains, from 25c to \$1 per pair.

C. P. HAMMOND & CO.

India.....Gold and silver....1 to 15 China.....Silver.... 
 Canada
 —

 Cuba.
 —

 Gold and silver....1 to 15⅓
 Canada......Gold... tal. \$4,068,800,000 a July 1, 1896; all other countries Jan. 1, 1895. b Estimate, bureau of the mint. c Inform sentatives. d Haupt. e Except Venezuela and Chile. sidiary silver, gold certificates, silver cer- in lieu of an equal amount of demand tificates, treasury notes issued under the notes and could be issued only as the deact of July 14, 1890, United States notes, mand notes were canceled. A second issue also called greenbacks and legal tenders, national bank notes and nickel and bronze

coins. These forms of money are all available as circulation. While they do not all possess the full legal tender quality, each kind has such attributes as to give it currency. The status of each kind is as fol-

Gold coin is legal tender at its nominal or face value for all debts, public and private, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance prescribed by law, and when below such standard and limit of tolerance it is legal tender in proportion

Standard silver dollars are legal tender at their nominal or face value in payment of all debts, public and private, without regard to the amount, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Subsidiary silver is legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$10 in any one pay-

1890, are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. United States notes are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender, but both classes of certificates are receivable for all public dues, while national bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out by the government for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the

Treasury notes of the act of July 14,

by law to receive the notes of other national banks at par. The minor coins of nickel and copper

United States, except interest on the pub-

lic debt and in redemption of the national

currency. All national banks are required

are legal tender to the extent of 25 cents. Gold Coins. The coinage of legal tender gold was au-

thorized by the first coinage act passed by congress, April 2, 1792. The gold unit of value is the dollar, which contains 25.8 grains of standard gold 900 fine. Gold is now coined in denominations of \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20, called respectively quarter eagles, half

eagles, eagles and double eagles. The total coinage of gold by the mints of the United States from 1792 to June 30, 1896, is \$1,814,692,253, of which it is estimated that \$567,931,823 is still in existence as coin in the United States, while the remainder, \$1,246,760,430, has been exported or consumed in the fine arts. The gold bullion now in the United States issue of the standard silver dollar, providamounts to \$32,268,955. It will be seen that more than two-thirds of the gold coins deposit them in sums not less than \$10 struck at the mints of the United States with the treasurer or any assistant treasurhave disappeared from circulation.

Silver Coins. The silver unit is the dollar, which congrains of copper alloy. The standard silwas \$430,790,041. The coinage ratio be ury was only \$52,175,998. Neither silver Total......\$3,404,703,469 \$2,756,423,015 sults.

of \$150,000,000 was authorized by the act of July 11, 1862, of which, however, \$50,-000,000 was to be a temporary issue for the redemption of a debt known as the temporary loan. A third issue of \$150,-000,000 was authorized by the act of March 3, 1863. The total amount authorized, in-

cluding the temporary issue, was \$450,000 .-000, and the highest amount outstanding at any time was \$449,338,902, on Jan. 30, There is still outstanding \$346,-681,016. The reduction from the original permanent issue of \$400,000,000 to \$346,681,016 was caused as follows: The act of April 12, 1866, provided that United States notes might be retired to the extent of \$10,000,-

000 during the ensuing six months, and that thereafter they might be retired at the rate of not more than \$4,000,000 per month. This authority remained in force until it was suspended by the act of Feb. 4, 1868. The authorized amount of reduction during this period was about \$70,000,-000, but the actual reduction was only about \$44,000,000. No change was made in the volume of United States notes outstanding until after the panic of 1873, when, in response to popular demand, the government reissued \$26,000,000 of the

canceled notes. This brought the amount outstanding to \$382,000,000, and it so remained until the resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, provided for its reduction to \$300,000,000. The process was, however, again stopped by the act of May 31, 1878, which required the notes to be reissued when redeemed. At 

\$346,681,016, which is the present amount.

Gold Certificates. The act of March 3, 1863, authorized the secretary of the treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and bullion in sums not ess than \$20 and to issue certificates therefor in denominations not less than \$20, said certificates to be receivable for duties on imports. Under this act deposits of gold were received and certificates issued 1889. 21,413,931 until Jan. 1, 1879, when the practice was 1890. 20,407,182 until Jan. 1, 1879, when the practice was discontinued by order of the secretary of the treasury. The purpose of the order was to prevent the holders of United States notes from presenting them for redemption in gold and redepositing the gold in exchange for gold certificates. No certificates were issued after Jan. 1, 1879, until the passage of the bank act of July 12. 1882, which authorized and directed the secretary of the treasury to receive gold

coin and bullion and issue certificates. Silver Certificates.

The act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorizing the ed that any holder of such dollars might er of the United States and receive certificates therefor in denominations not less than \$10, said certificates to be receivable tains 4121/2 grains of standard silver 900 for customs, taxes and all public dues. fine. The amount of fine silver in the dol- The act of Aug. 4, 1886, authorized the islar is 3711/4 grains, and there are 411/4 sue of the smaller denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5. Silver certificates have practically ver dollar was first authorized by the act taken the place in circulation of the standof April 2, 1792. Its weight was 416 grains and silver dollars which they represent. 892.4 fine. The total amount coined from The amount outside the treasury July 1, 1792 to 1873 was \$8,031,238, and the 1896, was \$331,259,509, while the amount amount coined from 1878 to June 30, 1896, of standard silver dollars outside the treas-

Gold certificates, being receipts for gold coin, are redeemable in such coin by the treasurer and all assistant treasurers of the United States.

Silver certificates are receipts for standard silver dollars deposited, and are redeemable in such dollars only. "Coin" obligations of the government are redeemed in gold coin when gold is demanded and in silver when silver is de-

Coinage of the United States. Among the tables given the following are the most important: COINAGE EXECUTED AT THE MINTS OF THE

UNITED STATES DUE ENDED JUNE 30, 1896.	ING TI	IE SIX MONT	IIS
	Pleces.	Value.	
Double eagles	1,091,320	\$21,826,400	00
Eagles	20,278	262,780	00
Half eagles	83,936	419,680	00
Quarter eagles	5,885	14,712	50
Total gold	1,207,419	\$22,523,572	50
Dollars	7,500,412	\$7,500,412	00
Half dollars	1,099,315	549,657	50
Quarter dollars			00
Dimes	690,412		
Total silver	2,240,551	\$8,856,713	70
Five cent nickels	4.790,212	\$239,510	60
One cent bronze2	2,657,572	226,575	72
Total minor2	7,447,784	\$486,086	31

Total coinage........40,895,754 \$31,846,372 52 COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER BY THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1873-1895. Gold value.

1894.....

1874...... 35,254,630 1875...... 32,051,940 1876..... 1878. 49,786,052 1879. 39,080,080 1882..... 65,887,685 1885..... 27,773,012 1888..... 1891..... 29,202,005

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER OF THE MINTS OF THE WHOLE WORLD FOR THE YEARS 1873-1894.

	Gold value.	ing value.	
3	\$257,630,802	\$131,544,484	
l	135,778,387	102,931,232	
5	195,987,428	119,915,467	
J	213,119,278	126,577,164	
	201,616,466	114,359,332	
·	188,386,611	161,191,913	
	90,752,811	104,888,313	
)	149,725,081	84,611,974	
l	147,015,275	108,010,086	
2	99,697,170	110,785,934	
3	104,845,114	109.302,705	
l	99,432,795	95,832,084	
5	95,757,582	126,764,574	
3	94,642,070	124,854,101	ı
	124,992,465	163,411,397	l
š	134,828,855	134,922,344	
)	168,901,519	139,362,595	
)	149,244,965	152,293,144	
l	119,534,122	138,294,367	
2	172,473,124	155,517,317	
3	232,420,517	137,952,690	
l	227,921,032	113,095,788	

Silver coining value. \$4,024,748 6,851,777 24,503,308 28,393,045 28,534,80 85,191,081

Gold value.	ing value.	
 \$257,630,802	\$131,544,484	E
 135,778,387	102,931,232	1
 195,987,428	119,915,467	i
 213,119,278	126,577,164	
	114,359,332	1
 188,386,611	161,191,913	t
 90,752,811	104,888,313	i
 149,725,081	84,611,974	ì
 147,015,275	108,010,086	1
 99,697,170	110,785,934	t
 104,845,114	109.302,705	6
 99,432,795	95,832,084	1
 95,757,582	126,764,574	•
 94,642,070	124,854,101	
 124,992,465	163,411,397	
 134,828,855	134,922,344	
 168,901,519	139,362,595	1
 149,244,965	152,293,144	1
 119,534,122	138,294,367	1
 172,473,124	155,517,317	8
 232,420,517	137,952,600	
 227,921,032	113,095,788	1
An 101 Pon 100		ì

Silver coin-

Eating and Exhaustion.

hausted. A cracker and a cup of hot tea will be the best thing to take. The tea will give enough stimulus and a little